THE WEEKLY SUN-

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

An Appeal to Women.

A few days ago a laly went into the office of the Sanitary Commission, No. 10 Third Avenue, N. Y., bringing with her two pairs of knit, woollen socks, for the use of our sick and suffering soldiers. They were the work of one of her housemaids, who had given her few leisure hours to this labor of love. This woman was no less a true patriot, nor less noble hearted, than those who are privileged to give their whole time in providing comforts for our gallant troops at the seat of war. These small offerings are what is now asked for, and we call upon every woman, throughout the loyal states, to do her part towards making our soldiers comfortable during the coming winter. Every woman has ida, at least one hour in the day that she can devote estimated from the fact, that it is the standard to this good work, and the smallest gift, one for reference in the Navy Department, at the warm shirt or one pair of knit socks or mittens will be most thankfully received at No. 10 Third Avenue, Cooper Union, and forwarded directly to Washington, or wherever it may be

A : a der Refuted.

PENDING the recent canvass, the Albany At-Las and Argus was particularly severe upon Hon. THOS. G. ALVORD, President of the People's State Convention, who was running for the Assembly in the 2d district of Onondaga. That paper charged that Mr. ALVORD confessed before the Grand Jury in Albany that he had received over one thousand dollars for lobby services in behalf of the New York Post-office bill. Now, that the election is over and Mr. ALVORD is elected by 1141 majority, the Syracuse Journal effectually refutes the slander by the follow-

ing brief statements:

First—Mr. Abord never received a simple cent for his efforts in behalf of the bill, and he was never offered a cent.

Second—Mr. Abord was never before an Al-

bany Grand Jury, or any other, in his life.

As Mr. ALVORD is likely to hold more prominent positions in the state, we deem it but an act of justice to publish the refutation.

Brigadier-General John A. McCleranni. Gen. McClernand, who commanded the Federal forces in the attack on the rebels at Belmont, Mo., is the representative in Congress for the 6th Congressional district of Illinois. He is a graduate of West Point. During the last Presidential campaign, he was an ardent and devoted advocate of the claims of Mr. Douglas, having rendered all the aid in his power to that gentleman's re-election toward the Senate in the contest between him and Lincoln, Although an ardent friend of the South as shown by his speeches and votes in Congress, he has never countenanced the heresy of seces-sion, nor did he ever fail to denounce the acts of the Southern leaders who were trying to precipitate the dissolution of the Union. When the rebellion broke out, he took an active part in encouraging enlistments in Illinois, having canvassed part of the state for that purpose; and shortly after the second call of the Presi dent for volunteers, he was commissioned a Brigadier-General, and sent to the Western De partment. The action of Thursday is the first

in which he has been engaged during the war. When the Mexican troubles commenced, Gen. McClerrand, we believe, volunteered in the Illinois contingent, and fought through the whole campaign as Lieutenant. He is said to possess an excellent knowledge of military matters, and is a man of unfoubted bravery. He will doubtless add to his laurels during the present war.

Principal Officers in the Naval Expedition MAJOR-GENERAL THOS. W. SHERMAN.

This gallant officer, so widely known in connection with the battery that bears his name, and which the rebels made a lying boast of having captured at Bull Run, is the commandant of the military division of the great expedition. He was born in Rhode Island (a small state prolific in great men) in 1816, and is therefore forty-five years of age. He graduated with full honors, at West Point, in 1836, and was soon after appointed second Lieutenant in the Third U. Artillery, which position he held until 1838. his nillieary bearing and intimate knowledge o the tactics ga. ning for him the esteem of his superior officers, while his suavity of manner and natural goodness of heart secured for him the respect and obedience of his command. In March, 1838, he became first Lieutenant of Artillery, having for a short time previous held the responsible position of Assistant Commis-Bary of subsistence.

During the Florida war, Lieut, SHERMAN served with great distinction, and gained the applause and commendation of Gen. Taylor, to whom he was devotedly attached. The Mexican war breaking out in 1846, SHERMAN followed his old commander, and shared with him the perils of that arduous campaign, having been promoted in May of that year to a Captaincy in his regiment. Here he rendered himself conspicuous for the zeal and efficiency with which he performed his duty. At the battle of Buena Vista, February 23, 1847, he was brevetted "Major" for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field, and during the whole course of the war made himself conspicuous by his gallant exploits, and the skill with which he so effectually used his famous battery.

The war having been brought to a close, Ma jor Sherman returned to the states with hi regiment, and has since been on duty in various portions of the country, always rendering efficient service. Early in 1857 he was sent on duty to Minnesota, signs of hostility on the part of the Sloux Lallies there having become observable. By his firmness, sagacity and prudence, however, coupled with an intimate knowledge of the Indian character, he succeeded in averting a war with them, and returned to Washington to receive the commendation of the Executive. On the increase of the army. under the ten regiment bill, Capt. SHERMAN was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Artillery regiment, (new), which position he held until the conferring of the present appointment. To this command his old battery was subse-

quently attached. At the battle of Bull Run this battery played an efficient part, and so great is the terror of the rebels in relation to it, that when its capture was falsely aunounced, all the Southern press "rang the changes" on the supposed achievement. Oving to his brilliant services in the past, and at the solicitation of General TT, Lieut. Col. Sherman was made a Bri

gadier General on the 17th of May, 1861. When the present expedition was in contem plation, the War Department recommended Gen SHERMAN to the President, as a proper person to take charge of the important interests connected with it. The President was of like opinion, and forthwith made him acting-Major General, and issued the documents placing him n command. Gen. SHERMAN has devoted him elf faithfoly and assiduously to the proper aranger at of this expedition, superintending all To Tesults with confidence.

CHARLES O. BOUTELLE. A very prominent officer in the Great Expedition is Col. CHAS. O. BOUTELLE. He holds the post of coast survey officer, an advisory one, and his services will prove invaluable to Com modore Duront and the other officers in charge. Col. B., is intimately acquainted with the intricacies of the Atlantic coast, more especially the

THE



SUI \$1 FOR 16 MONTHS

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The people who do work will soon get possession

their property."
Mr. Jefferson free! a number of his servants
i his will and I think (said Captain Boson)
hat he would have free! them all it his affairs

Cer. McClella is War Horse.

A writer in Poeter's Spirit thus describes the borse which some gentlemen in Cincinnati bounts in St. Louis and presented to Gen. McClellan, when he took charge of the army in Western Virginia:

"Dan. Webster, or 'Handsome Dan,' the fa-

when in action, with a proud and nervous step, his head as high as his rider's when mounted, and his throatlatch and the tips of his fore feet almost on a perpendicular line when in repose. He possesses manycharacteristics common to no

other one of his species I have ever known. For instance, he will not stamp his feet nor shake off

a fly if there were a thousand on him, seeming to entertain a contempt for all lesser animals;

and his confidence in and affection for the human species is such that he will not, under any cir-

amstances, suffer his attention to be drawn from

pecies he pays no attention, passing among hem without deigning them the slightest no-ice, even when turned loose in the same yard

tice, even when turned loose in the same yard or field. He will follow his master up any flight of stairs, or along any precipice where he can get a foothold, relying on his master's judgment for safety; will stand anywhere he is left without constraint, and is as brave as a lion and as discreet as a judge. May he bear his noble master on to victory—conquering and to conquer—until this foul rebellion is crushed out and union ence more restored to our distracted country."

Fortifications of Padacah.

But few are aware of the immense work lately performed by Government to strengthen the post, with a view to hold it with as small a garrison as possible. A few weeks ago Capt. Rziha, who is a Polander by birth and an officer in the Nineteenth Regiment United States regular army, was detached on duty as Topographical Engineer, to form the defenses of this place. The whole work was given into his charge, and having had large experience in Europe, he has surrounded Paducah by such a network of man-traps, batteries, palisades, covered ways and means of destruction that it is safe to say eight thousand men could safely hold it a gainst forty thousand.

A man cannot walk within a circle of a mile or more around Paducah without being in range

cult to see them, while the shot from the can-

on in the fort pass over their heads.

Each fortification has a magazine capable of olding twenty tons of powder, and is defended

by two companies of infantry and one of artil-lery. Round shot, grape and shell lay piled near by, ready for use. Running from one fort

ear by, ready for use. Running from one fort the other, are either covered ways or pali-des. The latter are made by digging trenches

cale, and built in as effective manner as mil

try genius can suggest. Communication with the river close by, and the commund of wells is being so arranged that the supply of water can never be cut off.—Missouri Republican.

The Blockade and Slave Property.

Wm. T. Speer, of Middle Tennessee, now

Refugee in Louisville, Ky., a man of consider-

able note in his own county thus refers to the

If the blockade is rendered effectual and kept

up, a hundred Manassas victories would fail to establish the Southern Confederacy. The block-ade is literally ruining the South—ruining it in its tenderest point—Slavery. If it could be maintained for seven years, I venture to say no

man would consent to own, or buy, or accept as a free gift, a single nigger south of the Tennes

see line. Even at the present price of niggers there, masters cannot afford to raise negro children. "It is worth a nigger to raise one," is a Southern proverb, even in flush times. It will soon be worth three niggers to raise one,

blockade :-

shores of South Carolina and Georgis, and will, came home from Washington, those people were came home from Washington, those people were the first to find it out, and came asking for assistance. He gave them notse to me, directing me what to give them. I knew them better than he, and told him some of them were undeserving, but he said he could not resist their appeals. Finally, he placed the matter in my hands, but these people would not come to me, and they often induced him to depart from his rule, giving them orders, which sometimes I did not fill. In 1816 when corn was very badly injured by a frest, there was much distress. Mr. Jefferson directed me to obtain for our own use, from a locality not far off, where the crop was soot injured, thirty barrels of meal, at \$10 per doubtless, select the points of disembarkation, knowing thoroughly the soundings of the bays and rivers, and the complex and diversified channels which afford facilities for the passage of the fleet therein. Col. B., was employed in the coast service in 1852, in which year he made a survey of the shore extending from Cape Fear, N. C., to St. Mary's Sound, the point of ion between the states of Georgia and Flor-The importance of this survey may be not injured, thirty barrels of meal, at \$10 per sarrel. But before I could have it convey at to the estate, he had given way or less enough to cor people to include nearly the whole amount. Mr. Jefferson way. present time. In the prosecution of his labors,

he was assisted by Lieut. BANKHEAD (now an Mr. defferson was very particular in the trans-nction of all his busin ss, and always had a written statement about everything, so that I knew exactly what to do. He kept an account of everything relating to his farm, and knew officer of the fleet) from whose topographical description of Ball Bay we have heretofore given extracts in the columns of the Sux. Under the guidance of these two gentlemen, the first will what plan ation, and what became of it—how much was roll and how much used. Mr. defferer, in homes transactions, would never have a barrain of any kind with any min without not only become a quainted with the safest, but most eligible harbors, in landing troops for future operations. putting it in writing. [A contract for carpenter's work, in defferson's handwriting—produced and real-amount \$\frac{a}{2}\triangle \]. Captain Bue n says that Mr. Jefferson was After making a survey of the New England

coast, during the subsequent year, Col. Bot-relle, in 1854, was directed to make a still Captain Bac n says that Mr. Jeff room was the most industrious person he ever knew. All the time I was with him I had fall permission to visit his room at any time, day or night, when I thought it necessiry to see him on business. I scarcely ever went into his room when he was not busy, unless he was in bed. I remember but two instances in which I found him usemployed—once he was suffering from toothache, and on the other occasion from neuralgia. At all other times he was reading, writing, arranging his business islans, conversmore particular survey of the coast of South olina, which duty he most satisfactorily performed, giving the minutest details. His report in this matter is, at this juncture, invaluable to the Government, particularly as Charleston harbor and vicinity received, during that year, his most particular attention, as did; also the arbor of Georgetown, S. C. ralgia. At all other times he was realing, writing, arranging his business plans, conversing about something he had on his estate, or ordering semething else.

Mr. Jefferson had six grandchildren to whom he was much devoted, and they to him. He took great pleasure in talking to them and giving them advice. I have he and him tell them enough of times that noted by should live without some useful employment. When one of them said to him, "We are rich and do not need to work," Mr. Jefferson replied, "Ah! those who expect to get their living without work, because they are rich, will be greatly mistaken. The people who do work will soon get possession. In 1855 he pushed his investigations further

outhward, and completed a survey of Savannah harber and its coast vicinity, the partial publicaion of which has been highly serviceable to our serchant marine trading with that part, and thers south of it.

In 1857, he reported and extended still fur-her his South Carolina survey, before making is final report thereon to the Government, which is now pronounced to be the most accuare and perfectly reliable one in the archives the Navy Department. Since 1857 he has cen actively employed on other portions of the

Col. B.'s appointment to his present position as will be seen at once, not only appropriate, it almost a matter of necessity to the success the great expedition. He is emphatically "the right man in the right place."

The Private Life and Personal Habl's of Thomas Jefferson.

A very interesting paper on "Jefferson at Monticello," was read on Tuesday evening be-fore the New York Historical Society. It conained some elaborate statements concernin he private life and personal habits of Jeffer

the private life and personal habits of Jefferson, derived from new sources.

Mr. Jefferson's estate was quite large. There were about ten thousand acres. It was not a profusible estate, being uneven and hard to only. The whole was divided into four planting, and in charge of an oversion. Around the building acres of ground were planted with trees; flowers were very plantiful, and these are also found settlered over the estate. Of this of every description there were great quanties. The speaker had never seen such a place or first. Monnicelly was on high ground, and full never failed. Mr. Jefferson was foul of hunderry be cultivated it carefully; and when we in Washington seat home large quantities, which he procured in a nursery in Alexad he. He always knew all about every tree what on every part of his grounds, and just whete any were missing.

Mr. Jefferson was very fond of all kinds of good stock. The first full bred Merino sheep in all that portion of country were imported for interest.

good stock. The first full bred Merino sheep in all that portion of country were imported for himself and Mr. Madison while he was President. He afterwards imported from Barbary four large broad-tailed sheep; and also six hogs, of which General Dearborn had two. But the horse was Mr. Jefferson's favorite animal; he was passionately fond of fine, good horses, and would not ride or drive anything but high-bred a nim.ls. Bay was his favorite color; he would have no other. John Rundelph would have not be taken horses. When Mr. Jefferson come from Washington, at the conclusion of his Presidential term, he had a new carriage bull, according to a deelgn of his own. The work ang, which was done in Richmond. He also had five horses when he rode out in that age—four attached to it and one sablington, in the sable of the sa

Mr. Jefferson built a flouring mill while I (Bacos) lived with him; it was a large four cory builting and had four run of stones. He also built a railway, on which ten or twelve perboth a railway, on which ten or tweeve per-ewere sometimes employed. He had a fac-for making domestic cloths: there were estiming jennies, one with thirty-six spin-t, the second with eighteen, and the smallest a six. There the clothing for all his ser-

as made, and a good deal besides. He a blacksmith shop. Lifferson was six feet two and a half Mr. Jefferson was six feet two and a half inches high, well propor ioned and straight as a guis-barrel. He had no surplus flesh. He was very s rong: and he had a machine for measuring strength. Very few men I have seen try it, were as strong as his son-in-law, Thomas Mann Randolph; but Mr. Jefferson was stronger than he. He enjoyed the best of health—was never really sick in his life until his last sickness. His skin was pure, he had blue eyes, and kindness always marked his countenance; which bore a sarenely mild expression; he was never disturbed. On one occasion, says Capt. Brown, the narrator, eleven thousand bushels of outs were in the mill, the rain fell in torrents, when the water was already high during an entire night; I got up early and went to she dam; soon it began to break and I saw the whole swept away. I never felt worse in my life. I went to see Mr. Jefferson about it. He had just come from breakfist. On seeing me he inquired if I had heard from the mill-dam. I reptied that I had just come from there, and that the dam was all swept away. He replied, as calmly, as though nothing had happened, that we must build a temporary one for his season, and the pert summer we would make a dam

we must build a temporary one for his season, and that next summer we would make a dam that could not be washed away. Mr. Jefferson was always an early riser, and Mr. Jefferson was always an early riser, and energily role out at daybreak or before. I have never found him in bed, thought often having occasion to see him very early in the mornag. I thought several times when I went at an enusually early hour, that I would find him in else—but there he would be walking on the errace (the Captain closing with his favorite expression) straight as a gun barrel. [Laugher led a servant to make a fire in terrace (the Captain closing with his favorite expression) straight as a gun barrel. [Laughter.] He never had a servant to make a fire in his room: he always had a quantity of ashes in the fire-place, and usually kept the fire alive by evering it, doing the work with his own hands. He did not use tobaccoin any form, [applause:] he never used a profone word, nor anything Ike is; he never played at cards. I never saw a card in the house at Monticello, and his overse as had particular orders to suppress card; laying among the negroes. I never saw any dancing in his house. He was never a great ener, but what he did cat was very choice; never ate much hog-ment, and he told me when I rave out food for the servants, for one week, that it was more than he would need in six months. He was very fond of Guinea fowl; the once two or three kinds of flesh, particularly lainh. He was also very fond of fruit and vegetables, and raised every variety. In his dress he was very neat; he wore short breeches and bright buckles. When he rode on horselack he wore overails.

Mr. Jefferson never debarred himself from hearing any preacher that came along. An instance of his liberality and poculiarity is given. A poor Baptist named Richter preached a sermon near h's estate, and Mr. Jefferson—he was quite old it en—had his stool, with which a servant accompanied him, carried to the place, where he sat during the delivery of the sermon. At the close some one proposed that the hat should be passed around to collect the means of

where he sat during the delivery of the sermon.
At the close some one proposed that the hat
should be passed around to collect the means of
purchasing a horse for brother Richter. Without waiting for the hat Mr. Jefferson got off his
stool, placed his hand in his pocket, taking
thence a considerable sum (neither he nor any
one else knew the amount) and striding up to the
preacher, gave it to him with his best wishes.
He then took his departure.

He was very kind to the poor. When he

A Learned Workingman.

As an instructive example of what it is in the power of werkingmen to do to educate themselves, and as furnishing an extraordinary instance of the pursuit and acquisition of knowledge under difficulties, we give the following brief sketch of the life of Mr. J. A. Langford, a workingman of Birmingham, and the author of numerous instructive works. Mr. Langford, though now holding the position of secretary to the Aston Hall Park Company, in the abovenamed town, has, until within the last two or three years, and up to the time when his talents and a quire ments secured for him his present situation, worked as a chairmaker and printer, lee, in additin to all his other knowledge, having learned both trades.

ing learned both trades.

He was born in Birmingham in the year 1823,
the was born in Birmingham in the year 1823,
the being a chairmaker there in very
humide circumstances. At the age of ten, when
he had barely learned to read and write, the be had barely learned to read and write, the necessities of his parents compelled them to with iraw him from school, and put him to work to assist in maintaining the family. He was apprentized to his father's trade—the regular hours of work at it being from 5 A. M. to 7 P. M. But, like many other sons of genius in the same condition, he was even at that early age passessed with an unquenchable thirse for knowledge, and he resolved, since he could not hope for assistance from others, to use his utmost efforts to educate himself.

For this purpose he resolutely denied himself.

for assistance from others, to use als utmost effects to educate bimes li.

For this purpose he resolutely denied himself all the little luxuries which are so attractive to the young, and many of the necessaries of life as well, that he might gain the wherewithal to purchase the necessary books, and it hardly requires to be told that it was by no means so easy for a poor youth to purchese, or otherwise precure socks twenty years ago as it is now. To castle him to do this more educatedly it was his practice, during the whole periol of his apprenticeship, to work overtime, from seven till eleven at night, after which he engaged in study till two in the morning, leaving himself only two or three hours for eleep. And so he went on for years with unfaltering perseverance and determination, making himself theroughly acquainted with the English language and literature.

As soon as this was accomplished, he turned As roon as this was accomplished, he turned his attention to languages, and after two or three years of the same hard toil and diligent and unremitting study, and still without any assistance but what was derived from books, succeeded in mastering Latin, French, and German. He also, shortly after the expiring of his apprenticeship to his father's trade, learned that of a printer, one offering great opportunities of acquiring knowledge, at which he worked for five years, and till he obtained the situation he now holds. Still as ardent as ever in the pursuit of knowledge, he is at present engaged in the study of Spanish and Italian, and has made great progress in acquiring these languages.—English Paper. had not been so involved that he could not do
it. He did not like slavery: I have heard him
talk n great deal about it. He believed it was a
bad system. I have heard him prophecy that
we should have just such trouble with it as we
are having now.

An Earnest Appeal to Mothers

A distinguished physician, who died some years since in Paris, declared: "I believe that during the twenty-six years I have practiced in this city, 20,000 children have been carried to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom Western Virginia:

"Dan. Webster, or 'Handsome Dan,' the familiar soubriquet by which he was known to the men, women and children throughout the city, is a gel ling of a beautiful dappled mahogany-bay color, with three whice feet and a star, very heavy, flowing black mane and tail, the laster a regular "spoat." He is sixteen hands nigh, and weighs, in ordinary flesh, 1,260 pounds. He was sired by Gen. Jackson, dam of Sir Archy and Messenger blood. He has a fac, bony, and intelligent head, delicately tapered ear, and a proud, beautifully arched heak, capital shoulders, very long and muscular arms, whose symmetry could not be improved were they carved to order; his chest a lasted and deep, his legs fine, that and bony, ich his hocks and knees well down to his heels, and his fetlocks almost to the ground, with a cound, well ribbed barrel of tremendous length, and a line and hips remarkable for strength and seanty; indeed, his fine points and evenly balanced proportions make him, in the fullest sense of the term, a model horse, not only for symmetry, but for speed and stoutness. As a field horse, I neversaw his superior, being very 'topy' when in action, with a proud and nervous step, his head as high as his rider's when mounted.

the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms and necks."

It would not be wide of the truth to say that fifty thousand children are every year immolated upon the altar of capricious fashion, in civilized society. However much intelligence they may be possessed of, it is an undeniable act that our women—especially mothers—are the slaves of senseless and outrageous fashion. Realth, confert and benchmark as according to the confert and benchmark as according to the confert and benchmark as a confert of the c the rlaves of senseless and outrageous fashion. Health, comfort and happiness are each in turn scriffeed to the all potent query, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" Children must be models if style whether they live or die. Short orceses, low necks and bare arms make our daughters look more angelic than beir grandmothers did in their homespun wrappers, but not half so coxy and loveable. A weet face peeping out of an ample hood, and imbs covered up from the smitting blasts of our corthern climate, are altogether more bewitchand a covered up from the smiting blasts of our cortice of climate, are altogether more bewitching than the shrivelled and bloodless forms with heir goese-shis pimples. A correct taste is seldom over-demonstrative. A living President of one of our oldest medical schools always gave of one of our oldest medical schools always gave this parting advice to his classes on their rad-uation day: "Young gentlemen, take good care of the old ladies—there never will be any more." This sensible advice was predicated on the de-structive nature of prevalent fashions. Let our women break away from the enchantment of custom this winter, and dress up their darlings to the ears in warm apparel, and their increased health and vigor, together with the diminution of destar's bills, will more than compensate for health and vizor, together with the diminution of dector's bills, will more than compensate for the frowns of the whole school over which dame Grundy presides.—Fall River News.

News from Rebel Sources.

able cargo of coffee, animunition, saltpetre, sul-phur and small arms. On board of the Theo-dora were Minister Meade from Brazil, and Capt. S. J. Short, of the British Navy, who has ten-dered his services to the rebels. A South Carolinian lately arrived from Europe reports the feeling in England and France to be

warming up in favor of the South.

Mr. Benjamin has been formerly appointed
Scretary of War. Gen. Hardee has been promoted to a Major Generalship. He and A. S.
Johnson were at Bowling Green on the 4th.

Zollicoffer has fallen back to Cumberland Gap

and to Knoxville for reinforcements. GENERAL WISE.

The Norfolk Day Book of Monday says: Gen. Wise is still confined to his room, but he is convalescent and receives a large number of visitors. The Wise Legion will be withdrawn from Western Virginia, and another force sent rom Western Virginia, and another force sent o replace it, but its future destination is un-nown. Breckinridge wants to take it with its ighting commander to Kentucky, but Wisc enemy have serious designs upon olina. Wherever he goes the enemy

PUTTING DEAD YANKLES TO A NEW USE. The Norfolk Day Book, under this heading

"We have recently seen some can'lles which we were told had been made from tallow and fat fried from dead Yankees, who had been slain in several of the battles which have taken place between them and the Southerners. We don't mow whether our informant was joking or not not certain it is, the candles look mean enough, nd stink bad enough, to have emanated from

Catastrophe at Niagara Fulls.

A man cannot walk within a circle of a mile or more around Paducah without being in range of some gun, while a body of hostile troops should they gain possession of a battery, would have the fire of one or two others at once directed upon them, causing a hasty evacuation of the position. The forts are six in number, situated at distances of half and three-quarters of a mile apart. Each can mount from two to three or more guns, and are surrounded by covered ways, in which riflemen can be concealed and pour a destructive fire upon any force advancing. These ways are made by digging a ditch just under and without the walls, and throwing up on its outer bank a low earthwork. In the trench the soldiers load and fire, their heads alone being visible, and then only when the weapons are discharged. Being level almost with the surface of the ground, it is difficult to see them, while the shot from the canexciting disaster occurred at Chippews on Thursday week. The scows Hotspur and Atlantic which had been locked into Chippewa creek, from the Welland canal, were rendered unmanagealls by the freshet, and breaking loose from the tug Whip, which was endeavorng to check the velocity of their apparent ap prouch towards the river, were swept at terribe speed through the village. The force of the current was so great that cables thrown out to stop the vessels as they sheered against the docks were broken, and both vessels rushed oward the mouth of the river, bugainst the docks, and tearing away the des. The latter are made by digging trenches four feet deep and setting in them posts in an upright position and close together, thus making a solid waid of timber with sharp edges above, the huge fence winding up hill and down for three miles around town, looking much like those built around orchards to discourage applehoving youths, except that seven or eight inches of green timber defy any attempt at breaking or battering. Another means of defence that has been used extensively here, is that of the "abattis," a military term applied to the felling of trees in order to prevent an enemy's approach. The surrounding earthworks are on an immease scale, and built in as effective manner as military term anner as military term ann Nearly all aboard escaped to the deck, except the wife of the captain of the Atlantic, who remained unrescued when the craft reached the river. A small boat was manned and sent to save her. She was taken off when nearing the rapids. One of the seews was carried over the falls, while the other grounded on Stout's Island, about eight rods above the Falls, but subsequently broke into halves, one part going over the Falls with about 90,000 feet of lumber. The Hotspur was loaded with flour and barley, and the Atlantic with lumber.

The Release of Colonel Mulligan. The Chicago Tribune says:

Lieutenant-Colonel James Quirk, of the late Irish Brigade, yesterday received the following JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 4.

To Lieutenant-Colonel James Quirk;
Our officers are exchanged. I will be with
you in a few days. Stand ready. God bless the
briggle.

MULLIGAN. This news spread like wildfire among "the This news spread like wildfire among "the boys," and created great enthusiasm among the officers. Colonel Mulligan was expected to arrive at St. Louis last night, and undoubtedly will reach this city within a day or two at the farthest. His presence will be the signal for renewed zeal, and the organization of a new regiment out of the old brigade, who are burning with a desire once more to enter the field under their young and heroic commander. Colonel Mulligan will receive from all classes of the community a warm and hearty reception. He returns, as every true soldier should, without shame and without reproach.



JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

The history of this distinguished individual, to this country. His title to the Muriposa who has just been called upon to surrender the tract was afterwards confirmed, and he became command of the Army of the Union in Missouri, the undisputed owner. is not unfamiliar to our readers. Few men of In August, 1853, at the joint expense to himhis age have held positions so prominent as he, or self and Col. Benton, he started on his fifth and had equal opportunities of honorable distinction. Last expedition, anxious to serve the problem of He was born at Savannah, Georgia, on the 21st the practibility of a trans-continental commuday of January, 1813. The usual residence of a nication, by common road and by railroad. He his family, however, was in the city of Charleston, South Carolina. His father had a passion for roaming, especially among the Indian tribes, and the son inherited from him his love of romance and adventure. The father died in 1818. leaving a widow and three children-two sons mother, John Charles became the sole surviving member of his family. Through the aid and influence of a friend, he received a good collegiate education, and afterwards, for a time, taught school in Charleston. He was engaged for a brief period in civil engineering, and in 1833, was apsinted teacher of mathematics and instructor if the midshipmen on board the sloop-of-war Natches, in which vessel he sailed, in that capaity, to the Brazilian station. After his reern, he was commissioned as a professor of mathematics in the Navy, and assigned to the rigate Independence.

In 1824 an act was passed, authorizing the President to employ two or more skillful engineers, &c., to make certain surveys of roads and canals. Resigning his position in the navy, young Fremont accepted from President Jackson one of these appointments, and entered at once upon his work. On the 7th of July, 1838, under an act approved two days previously, he was commissioned as a second Lieutenant of the Topographical Engineers. It was in this capacity that he obtained his reputation as a persevering, bold and intelligent explorer. The history of his expeditions, gathered from his official reports and from other authentic sources, have been written, and are familiar to all Americans. Our space forbids any extended | him and the officers and soldiers of his comdescription of these explorations, and but little f the interest connected with them could be ondensed into this necessarily brief article.

In 1846 and 1847, Fremont, then having ad-

vanced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, bore a conspicuous part in connection with stirring events on the Pacific coast, dividing with Com* modere Stockton the honor of conquering California. Receiving from the Commodore an appointment as Military Commandant of that new territory, he assumed to exercise the functions f that office, and refused to acknowledge the authority of Brig. Gen. Kearney, who was sent out by the administration, but arrived after the country had effectually conquered. For this act of insubordination, he was arrested and tried by a military court martial upon three charges. The first was Mutiny; the ond Disobedience to the lawful command of his superior officer, and the third, Conduct to the pre udice of good order and military discipline. The Court pronounced him guilty on every specification of each charge, but recommended him "to the lenient consideration of the President of the United States." For this recommendation of the Court and for the compliance with it by the President, saving him from dismissal from the service, Col. Frement was indebted to the peculiarity of his situation be tween two superior officers disputing for the right to command, but, probably, more to the great influence of his distinguished father-inlaw, Hon. Thomas H. Benton, United States Senator from Missouri. Col. Fremont immediately resigned his position as Lieutenant Coonel, and withdrew from the army. Not content to remain idle, or to settle down

n the beaten tracts of civilization and imrovement, Colonel Fremont entered upon nother expedition, mainly at his own expense, starting from St. Louis to cross the Rocky Mountains, on the 19th day of October, 1848. Passing through many perils and experiencing great ufferings, he reached California in time to participate in the organization of the state governnent, and was chosen one of the first United States Senators. The admission of the state into the Union was consummated on the 9th of September, 1850, and on the subsequent day he and his colleague, William M. Gwin, took their seats in the higher branch of the Congress of the United States. Cel. Fremont drew for the "short term," which expired on the 4th of March, 1851, but as he was unable to be present at the "short session," which closed on that day, his Senatorial service consisted of what remained of the long session, which terminated on the 9th September, 1850-that is, just twenty-one He was not re-elected by the California

Before his election to the Senate, Col. Fremen had made his celebrated "Mariposa Purchase," he wonderful prospective value of which, after he discovery of the abundant wealth of the olden State, probably had some influence upon his nomination for the Presidency in 1856, The title to this tract being disputed, and he much embarrassed in consequence, he returned to the Atlantic states in the spring of 1852, and went over to England, accompanied by his family, to prevent all further proceedings by his agent, and remove any difficulties or embarrassments that might arise from transactions based upon the supposition of the certain vali-dity of the title." He remained in England and France until June, 1853, when he returned

returned to the Atlantic states early in 1854, and published a condensed statement of the general results of the expedition.

A convention of delegates assembled at Philadelphia on the 17th day of June, 1856, unanimously nominated Col. Fremont for the office of and a daughter. The brother and sister followed | President of the United States. This may be at intervals, and in 1847, by the decease of his considered the organization of the Republican arty which, four years later, elected Abraham Lincoln to that office. Of the particulars of that canvass, it is unnecessary to speak. They are familiar to all Americans. After his defeat, he devoted himself to his personal business, on the two sides of the continent and in Europe, developing the wealth of his California property and extending his business relations.

At the breaking out of the present war, Col. Fremont went again to Europe, and while there purchased for our Government a large quantity of arms and munitions of war. Soon after his return, he was appointed Major General, and assigned to the important command of the armies of the West. He was not very prompt in assuming his position, and at the very onset, his course began to be complained of, and a series of misunderstandings, or something worse, have followed, which have at length resulted in his being "relieved of his command." Our readers will bear witness that the Sun has done General Fremont no injustice in reference to this unhappy at air. Never having had full confidence in his titness for such a position, we have pevertheless admired bis admitted boldness of character, and have not been unmindful of the warm attachment that was growing up between mand. We were not insensible to the fact that his was a politician's appointment, and yet w hoped for good results, and feared the effect upo the army in Missouri should be be dismissed We were slow to believe the charges that were brought against him, and we still hope that a full investigation may yet prove at least that they have been much exaggerated.

It is well known to our readers that the Secre ary of War recently went in person to Misgouri to inquire into General Fremont's official conduct, and that Adjutant-General Thomas, after personal investigation, made a long report which embodied the complaints or charges upon which the action of the Administration in su perseding Gen. Fremont was based. If th statements of that report are true, it is difficult to see how the President could have acted otherwise than as he has. They certainly develope a degree of recklessness and insubordination to superior authority which could never be permitted in a private, or a captain, or a colonel. Why should it be in a major-general? In a letter to the Albany Evening Journal, Thurlow Weed condenses the statements of the report, and we reproduce the following extract from

Passing much that might be said, impugning the sense and taste of Gen. Fremont, and confining myself to accusations undenially true, submit to the readers of the Journal some fact which will show them how lamentably a favor december of the state of the sta which will show them how lamentaldy a favored general disappoints the popular expectation;

When Gen. Fremont reached St. Louis he
took as his headquarters a house for which the
government is paving \$6,000 a year.

He surrounded himself with a numerous staff,

none of whom were residents of Missouri; or-ganizing, simultaneously, a body guard, con-sisting of nearly three hundred horsemen, through which access to the chief is as difficult as the approach to a monarch in the darkest

ages of despotism.

He has appointed and commissioned, without the shadow of authority, more than fifty officers, with the rank of colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, &c. Colonel Andrews, the United jor, captain, &c. Colonel Andrews, the United States Paymaster, was required to pay these officers, and upon his refusal to do so, was threatened with imprisonment. He was also directed to make an illegal transfer of \$100,000.

The officers belonging to Gen. Fremont's staff are interested in anny contracts. Capt. Haskell, an aid, is a partner of Col. Degraf, in mule, hay and other contracts.

Čájt. Turnly, a United States Commissary, was ordered to receive and bay exochitant prices

Capt. Turnly, a United States Commissary, was ordered to receive and pay exochitant prices for inferior moles, from Capt. Haskell, and upon protesting against this wrong, was ordered away from the post by Gen. Fremont.

Capt. E. M. Davis, of Gen. Fremont's staff, received a contract for blanksts, which, on delivery, proved rotten and worthless, and, though condemned, were paid for and sent to the hospitals.

The muskets purchased by Gen. Fremont, in The muskets purchased by Gen. Fremont, in France, are worthless.

After Gen. Meigrs limited the price to be paid for outs at 80c., corn at 28c., and hay at \$17,50, a contract was made with Baird and Palmer, (Palmer, Cook & Co., of California notoriety) at 83c. for outs, 30c. for corn, and \$19 for hay, amounting in the aggregate to \$100,000.

Gen. Fremont, on his arrival at St. Louis, was met by the Aid of Gen. Lyon, accompanied by Major Phelps, M. C., asking for reinforcements, which were not sent.

The indebtedness of the Quartermaster's department, for Gen. Fremont's command, is over four millions and a half.

partment, for Gen. Fremont's command, is over four millions and a half.

The disastrous condition of things is attributal le to the "malign influences" of Californians with whom Gen. Fremont become unfortunately connected in mining operations, and who hurried from the Pacific on learning that he was intrusted with high military command. These ill-omened men, some or all of whom left a dark record in California, seem to have obtained either

volun'ary or constrained control of volun'ary of constrained control of the quartermaster and commissing department of Gen. Fremont's military district. The results and consequences are fatal alike to the interest of the country and the usefulness and reputation of the commanding general. They impeach either his head or his heart, and, so far as he is practically concerned, it is not material which; for whether a wicked or weak general, he is unlitted for so great a trust.

Nor are these faults, grave as they are, the orly once to which he is obnoxious. The war is being prosecuted by the army under his command, in a way which recalls and deepens the horrors of vandalism. Without conquering traitors, he is converting Union men into enemies. His line of march is marked and memorised by spoliations and ravages which disgraces an area of civilization.

mics. His line of march is marked and memo-rised by spoliations and ravages which disgrace an age of civilization. We have a letter dated "Tipton, Mo., October 17," from an intelligent, of serving, truthful friend, from which we take the following extract:

or serving, truthin friend, from which we take the following extract:

'From Tipton to Warsaw the march was one continuous devastation, without the least regard for principles or antecedents. One caken man, who had kept five sons from thir to the secession forces, had his place literally guited, the men of Asboth's and Sigel's divisions killing, on his farm alone, forty sheep, three cows, two steers, and stealing eight, horses. The cavalry galloped over prairies, laweing mules, and shooting oxen, sheep and hors, then chucked them into their already overloaded wagons. There is scarcely a feathered lift of eff within 5 miles on either side of their match; not a whole looking-glass or an unrifled button, or blanket that has not been seized, for all this there is no excuse, the army having a abundance of provisions and stores.

General Fremont retired from his command.

General Fremont retired from his command. parsuant to orders from Washington, on Saturlay, when he read the following farewell order to the troops, which we re-publish from the last edition of our issue of yesterday :--

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT. Springheld, Mo., Nov. 2, 1861.

Springheld, Mo., Nov. 2, 1861.

Soldiers of the Mississippi Arms:
Agreeably to orders received this day, I take leave of you. Although our army has been of sudden growth, we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which you bring to the defence of your country, and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career. Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor the same cortial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain as I am proud of the molle army, which I have thus fir labored to bring together.

Soldiers, I regret to leave you most sincerely. I thank you for the regard and confidence you have invariably shown me. I deeply regret that I shall not have the hoor to lead you to the victory which you are just about to win,

the victory which you are just about to win, but I shail claim the right to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust always to be personally remembered by my companionally arms. (Signed) JOHN C. FIRMONT, Major General.

Beverly Tucker.

The quarterly accounts from the Liverpool. Consulate, says the Times correspondent, disclose the extent of the embezzlements and thefts of Beverly Tucker. He took all the n energy received and in possession of the Con-sulate when he left, including many thousands for the support of sick and disabled seamen. Not a dellar was left, and the Government was Not a dellar was left, and the Government was compelled to send over funds to pay the liabilities of the Consulate, to prevent the personal property belonging to it from being seized by the bailiff. From private sources I learn that Tucker's style of living was luxurious and so extravagant that he left private debts unpaid in Liverpoel amounting to \$200,000. A half dizen such men in office abroad from the rebel or affederacy would hasten the termination of the var.

A Gloomy Picture.

A correspondent who visited, a few days ago, the battle field at Wilson's Creek, says that there were several bodies there yet unburied. The ground shows the desperate nature of the struggle, and the graves, the human bones, the skeleions of horses, the tattered clothing and the shot-tattered trees, tell again the mournful story of the August contest. A great many officers and soldiers of Fremont's army have visited the place, and done honor to the memory of the fearless and brave Lyon.

A Successful Pastor.

A Successful Pastor.

Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, Pastor of the Fourteenth street Presbyterian church, New York
city, preached a sermon on the twenty-seventh
anniversary of his ordination, last Sabbath.
During his ministry he has preached nearly
3,000 sermons, and has received under his pasroral care about 1,300 different persons. His
church have contributed to various ebjects about
\$250,000, averaging during the last ten years
more than a thousand dellars a month.

Terrible Destitution South.

A gentleman who left Richmond some time thend to take a drink, his attention was attracted by a placard posted over the bar, to the effect hat drinks were fifteen cents each, no change would be given for bills, except at heavy discounts, and that gentlemen would please refraint rom eating the ice in their glasses after drink-

Miscellaneous.

Kings are often overethrown in ward vaged for their own aggrandizement. King fotton will be a memorable example. IT HAS BEEN judicially decided in Boston that

contract of enlistment does not bind a man if was drunk when he entered into it. A HERY IN HAMILTON, C. W., have decided at mourning cannot legally be considered part funeral expenses.

GREEN, THE "REFORMED GAMBLER," IS SAID to be raising a regiment in Indiana for the war for the Union. J. T. HEADLEY, the historian, is in Washing-

ton collecting material for a history of the pre-ent war. He contemplates witnessing the next sattle. LAST WEEK a South Carolinian, resident in

Charleston, who has brains as well as money, subscribed and paid for \$10,000 in 7.30 Treas-QUICK BOAT BUILDING .- A first class canal

cat, called "The Resolute," built in Syracuse, assed that city, loaded, from Oswego, on hursday morning last, in just four weeks from he time the keel was laid. MATTHEW F. MAURY, of New Orleans, was rrested on the 7th, in Cleveland, Ohio, by the S. Marshal. A large number of letters to arties in the rebel states were found in his

COLS. LOVEJOY. Starks and Hudson, late of

en. Frement's staff, who remained at Spring-ld after Gen. Frement's removal, in order to articipate in any battle which may take place, ive received appointments on Gen. Hunter's

WHAT DO YE HERE?-When we see ableoslied young men going through the streets, he question instantly starts up in our mind, What do ye here when ye should be there? Does it never start up in theirs?—Louisville I urnat.

GENERAL TOM THUMB came near being kill-GENERAL TOM PHOEN Came hear being sin-ed near St. Catharines, Canada, a few days ago, in consequence of the fricture of the axle of the wagon in which he was riding, and the lorses running away. The little General was spilled out, but sustained no serious injury.

THE CONFEDERATES have at last issued their new postage stamp. They are green, with the likeness of President Davis on them, over which is the inscription "Confederate States of America." At the head word "postage," and at the lower part its demonination "five cents."

THERE IS A REPORT in Halifax, that His Royal Highness Prince Alfred has recently had his royal ears slapped by a British middy. A complaint was made to the officer in command, which resulted in H. R. H. being told that it was necessary for him to keep a civil tongue in his head.

A PERSON WRITING from Missouri, who was recently on the Hannibal and St. Joseph rail-oad, says the engine that brought him down ad 61 bullet marks on her, and he was in-

ed that others had even more marks of rebel ullets. Travelling on that road must be rather exciting to a nervous man.

TRUE WEALTH OF WASHOE.—Every ranch owner in Washoe Valley, by holding on to his property, finds himself a rich man. The prices now offered for mill sites and ranches are enough to make any man of moderate pecuniary aspirations independent. Sums varying from ten te thirty thousand dollars have been offered for ranches in that valley.